

Weekly Albuquerque Citizen

VOLUME 11

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902.

NUMBER 71

TO DO BUSINESS.

Comrey Oil Company and the Rat n Power Company Incorporate.

MINING COMPANY FILES PAPERS.

The Comrey Oil company, of White Oaks, Lincoln county, filed incorporation papers. The incorporators are: Henry S. Comrey, John A. Brown, Arthur P. Green, Frank J. Sager and Sidney M. Wharton. The headquarters are at White Oaks, Lincoln county, where it is engaged in producing oil, petroleum, asphaltum, lime, gypsum, to construct and operate railroads, tank and pipe lines, electric plant, telephone and telegraph lines and to place and construct machinery, hoisting works and other plants. The capital stock is \$300,000, divided into 300,000 shares at the par value of \$1 each.

The Raton Electric Light & Power company filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$20,000, divided into 200 shares, to \$40,000, divided into 400 shares at the par value of \$100 each.

The Gold Quartz Mining company of Milwaukee, Wis., filed incorporation papers. The incorporators are: Albert J. Heyer, Ernest A. Conrad, and Fred A. Manfield. The headquarters of the company in New Mexico will be at Tres Piedras. The object of the company is to carry on mining. The directors are Ernest A. Conrad, Albert J. Heyer, Henry A. Henning, Herman Wegwart, William Heyer, Alexander Nelson, James Lilly, Herman A. Haachx and R. W. Tandy. The capital stock is \$300,000, divided into 3,000,000 shares of the par value of 10 cents each.

The Needles Eye says: J. A. Beal, of the Albuquerque Citizen, was in town last week and made a friendly call at the Eye office. The Citizen is one of the best dailies of New Mexico, but on account of distance cannot compete here with the Los Angeles papers.

Aaron Flory is in receipt of a letter from F. C. Brooks, of Mainz, Germany. Mr. Brooks states that he and another gentleman have entered into a miniature photographic business and are doing well. Mr. Brooks, it will be remembered by many friends, was at one time bookkeeper for the Southwestern Brewery & Ice company, this city. The Brooks are in Germany, for the purpose of letting Miss Bessie, the daughter, attend a large conservatory of music.

William McIntosh, the big Chilli sheep man, has returned from Kansas City, where he shipped some sheep recently. E. B. Hirsch, who accompanied him, also returned Sunday night.

INDIAN DICTIONARY.

Jesuit Fathers Are Compiling a Lexicon of the Language Spoken by Navajo Indians.

Four Jesuit fathers who are at the mission at La Cienega have been for two years at work on a lexicon of the language spoken by the Navajo Indians and within another year expect to have it complete. The work has been tedious and great pains have been taken to make it as perfect as possible. It is known the Indians formerly had a sign language but it has been lost.

Moving an ice house in the winter time is not a very pleasant job, but nevertheless, regardless of its unpleasantness, J. B. Hirs, of the Santa Fe bridges and buildings department, is superintending the moving of the old red Santa Fe ice house that formerly stood between the tracks west of the wool scouring mill to a more convenient position near the old freight depot.

KILLED AT AJANCE.

Sostenco Marquez was Accidentally Shot by Jose Armo White Firing Off Revolvers.

At Chapelle, San Miguel county, on Saturday night, Jose Armo accidentally shot Sostenco Marquez, from the effects of which he died Sunday. Both men were under the influence of liquor

and went to a dance together. On their arrival, they commenced firing their revolvers and one of the bullets entered the breast of Marquez. Before his death, Marquez exonerated Armo from any blame and said it was entirely accidental. Marquez kept a saloon.

The Las Vegas Optic says: C. M. Christensen, prescription clerk at Mrs. Mann's west side drug store, southeast corner of the plaza, became the father of his first born at 8 o'clock last evening, a bouncing boy babe. He was married to Miss Carrie Smith, of Oelwein, Iowa, three years ago, coming to this city from Albuquerque in the month of April last.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

The Deming Headlight says: "With ten passenger trains daily into this town and nearly all of them carrying mails, it would seem that we might get our eastern mail a little more regularly than we do. It is more often the case that the mails are from one to six hours late than they are on time. But, perhaps, when we get the Rock Island in here direct from Chicago this evil will be remedied.

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards," Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

Here is a Chance for a Pretty Girl. Here is a chance for some good looking young woman to become famous and have her picture scattered all over the country. If not beautiful, she must be at least attractive or fascinating. The passenger department of the Santa Fe wants such a woman to pose in one of the company's new tourist cars, while the photographer secures a picture that may be used everywhere for advertising purposes.

This is a rare chance for some girl to be taken at her face value, and the lucky person who secures the job will doubtless be treated handsomely by the Santa Fe people. Applicants for honors should lose no time in presenting themselves at headquarters, as certain advertising matter needing feminine beauty in it must be gotten out at once.

Bodily pain loses its terror if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, sprains, accident of any sort.

As an incentive to the production of valuable club papers, the Pacific Coast Railway club has offered \$250 in prizes for the best papers pertaining to the construction, equipment, maintenance and management of steam railways. The papers must contain not less than 2,000 and not more than 6,000 words and the competition is open to members of any railway club in the United States.

Wm. McIntosh, the Chilli sheep raiser, who returned day before yesterday from Kansas City, where he went with a shipment of mutton, will go to his ranch tomorrow.

Miss Kate Munson, the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of this city, is lying very ill with spinal trouble at her residence, 1045 South Third street, and little hope is entertained of her recovery.

Miss Jennie D. Cull, one of the popular and efficient school teachers of Santa Fe county, has resigned her position as the teacher of the Golden school to accept a similar position at Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba county. The Golden school has been accepted by Miss Elizabeth Cross.

The Citizen has received an invitation to attend the Elks' memorial services, to be held at the court house in Santa Fe on Sunday evening, December 7, at 7:30 o'clock. The committee in charge of the services are O. C. Watson, A. L. Morrison Jr., and J. A. Massie.

C. T. Brown, the well known mine operator of Socorro, was in Santa Fe yesterday on business with A. A. Gibson, who is president of the big mining company operating near Lordsburg. Mr. Brown came in from the north last night and continued south to Socorro.

George Walsh, aged 31 years, died at his room in the Highlands this morning of tuberculosis. He came here about two months ago from San Francisco and was employed at the Alvarado as pantry man. The remains were taken charge of by O. W. Strong & Sons, and his mother in San Francisco was telegraphed for directions.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Read to the Congress of the United States in Both Houses Assembled Today.

COMPLIMENTS COUNTRY ON ITS PROSPERITY

Treats Upon the Trusts and Asks Appropriation to Enforce Anti-Trust Law --Dwells at Length on the Relations of Capital and Labor-- Heartily Approves of Arbitration.

NEGLECTED TO SAY A WORD ABOUT STATEHOOD FOR THE TERRITORIES

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—President Roosevelt's annual message was read today as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among nations of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

Our Place Among Nations.

As a people we have blazed a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for we or for wealth, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignominiously and shamefully. But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future with high heart and resolute will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this government, and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it.

The Country Prosperous.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate those fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the saving banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage-workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth of prosperity, of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side

by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fall in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

About the Trusts.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which can not so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of those powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown under our system of government the necessary supervision can not be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations, for, on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accompanied in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a well-doer, not a wrong-doer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation; and we need not be overbolder about spurring the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may be so injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not too abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to abstract any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

Regulate Interstate Business.

No more important subject came before congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country can not afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unquestioned grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. The congress has constitutional author-

ty to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent over-capitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operation, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

Enforce Anti-Trust Law.

The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the department of justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general.

One proposition advanced has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the large corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give domestic products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this end can not be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Counsel Caution in Tariff Matters.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be jeopardized. The country has acquired in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle, it is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff; and that the country can not prosper under fluctuating tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical

changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that parliamentarism may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary readjustment of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrupulous care that the readjustment be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the performance) would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad, and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of wages of the American wage-worker.

Points Out Readjustment.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change can not with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well-being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures; and if the congress which will give the subject by its own committee, then a committee of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unburied and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without changing the great prosperity which our country is now enjoying, or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but of course if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

Our Monetary System.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce; and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transcend the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation; and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Territorial Funds Territorial Medical Board—Capital Commission.

LAND COMMISSION MEETING.

Territorial Treasurer J. H. Vaughn received from Jose Y. Armijo, treasurer and collector of Guadalupe county, \$57.24 taxes for 1900; \$395.21 taxes for 1901. From Henry Lutz, treasurer and collector of Lincoln county, \$16.88 taxes for 1900; \$12.45 taxes for 1901.

Capitol Custodian Committee. The capitol custodian committee was in regular monthly session at the capitol Monday. Solicitor General Bartlett and Land Commissioner Keen were present. Bills for the month of November were audited, allowed and ordered paid. A change was made in the office of night watchman, Ricardo Alarid succeeding Charles M. Conklin, who has held the position since June, 1900.

Medical Board.

The territorial medical board composed of the following physicians was in session yesterday at the capitol examining the papers of the doctors desiring license to practice in the territory: President G. C. Bryan, of Otero; Secretary W. G. Hope, Albuquerque; W. R. Tipton, Las Vegas; J. H. Sloan, Santa Fe; T. P. Martin, Taos; John Tascher, Albuquerque, and W. D. Radcliffe, Belen.

The following named physicians successfully passed the required examination and were granted a license to practice in the territory: Ralph R. Green, Questa; T. A. McKinnin, not located; Herbert B. Mastin, Chicago; S. M. Strong, Silver City; N. E. Richardson, San Antonio; C. D. Smith, La Plata; J. R. Shuman, East Las Vegas; S. C. Clark, Madrid; Walter Purviance, not yet located; J. R. Cutter and E. N. Wilson, Albuquerque; O. W. Miller, Alamogordo, and J. L. Norris, Moriarty.

Asylum Trustees.

A meeting of the board of trustees of the Deaf and Dumb asylum will be held in the office of Benjamin M. Read, Esq., the secretary, at Santa Fe, this evening. Business of importance will be transacted.

Land Office Business.

Homestead Entries—Transito Sanchez, Anton Chico, 160 acres in Guadalupe county; Trinidad Sanchez, Anton Chico, 160 acres in Guadalupe county. The local land office has received 112 patents for small holding claimants in this land office district.

An examination of the following named physicians desiring licenses to practice in the territory was held at the capitol: S. S. Clark, of Madrid; C. D. Smith, of La Plata; J. R. Shuman, of East Las Vegas; W. Purviance, of Springfield, Ill.; E. N. Wilson, of Albuquerque; J. R. Cutter, of Albuquerque; N. E. Richardson, of San Antonio, and J. L. Norris, of Albuquerque. The papers in these cases will be submitted to the Territorial Medical Board, which will be in session at the capitol tomorrow.

The final transfer of the offices of the local station from the old depot to the new was the beginning of a general move up. The Gross-Kelly company moved into the old freight house and the Santa Fe ice house is taking a move.

Eczema, scald head, hives, ichthiness of the skin of any sort instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

Fred Scholle, a prominent merchant of Belen, spent Sunday in the city. Mr. Scholle says that Belen will get the Santa Fe cut-off sure.

Leon Townley Wilms is in the city from Putnam, Conn. The visitor has had some experience in reportorial work on Connecticut newspapers, and has come to this country expecting to secure a situation.

HEROINE'S LIFE PASS.

Mrs. Holtzclaw, of Langdon, Kan., Warned a Train of Danger.

Mrs. J. M. Holtzclaw, of Langdon, Kan., is the proud possessor of a lifetime pass on the Rock Island railroad, given to her for saving a train. A week ago Tuesday Mrs. Holtzclaw discovered that a Rock Island bridge near her home was on fire. Around a curve beyond a hill she saw the smoke of an engine. She hastened to the railroad track and succeeded in flagging a heavily loaded freight train. Had she not stopped the train, life and property undoubtedly would have been lost.

As a recognition of her services a pass good for life on all the lines of the Rock Island system was sent to her by the general superintendent of the road.

Levi Strauss & Co's
copper riveted overalls
wear
strong durable